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TRICHOPEPLA KLOTSI, A NEW SPECIES OF PENTATOMID FROM WYOMING (HETEROPTERA)

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The pentatomid genus *Trichopepla* Stål has heretofore contained only two species, *T. semivittata* (Say) and *T. atricornis* Stål. The former has a distribution in the United States that includes an area from Colorado eastward to the Atlantic Coast; the latter is more northern and northwestern, is found in our Great Lakes region, southern Canada, Washington, Montana, British America and Alaska. During the summer of 1935 the author in company with Dr. A. B. Klots visited the University of Wyoming Summer School in the Medicine Bow Range near Centennial, Wyoming. Collecting in the vicinity yielded few pentatomids; the best grounds found were a wet hillside about half a mile below the entrance to the school buildings, on the road to Centennial. Here was a lush vegetation, an ideal place for pentatomids. They were very uncommon, however; of the few taken, four belong to the genus *Trichopepla* and apparently these represent a new species. There are three females and one male in the series. All are smaller than the more common *T. semivittata* and *T. atricornis* and are likewise somewhat darker.

The following diagnostic key will help to distinguish the three species.

1.—Head distinctly tapering toward apex; tylus raised; gena narrow and sloping toward apex; antennae with only the distal two segments black; antennal segment 2 and 4 subequal; segment 3 about two-thirds length of 2, pronotum coarsely and irregularly punctate with punctures widespread; front half of pronotum somewhat declivent; basal half of scutellum coarsely and irregularly punctate; apical half finely and regularly so; shoulders of scutellum with well-defined calloused yellowish or ivory areas; ventral anterior angles of abdominal segments with a black patch, small but conspicuous; body pubescence strong and abundant..... *semivittata* (Say).

Head more or less rounded or truncate, not tapering; only antennal segment one rufous; others black or very dark.....2.

2.—Apex of head rounded; tylus not raised and gena not sloping toward apex; antennal segment 2 slightly longer than segment 4; segment 3 about two-thirds the length of 2; pronotum with more regular punctures, these mediumly coarse; impunctate areas (calli) of pronotum evident but depressed; scutellum finely and uniformly punctate throughout; impunctate areas near shoulder of scutellum prominent; anterior ventral angles of abdominal segements without a

prominent patch but with a small cluster of fine rufous punctures; body pubescence weak and sparse..... *atricornis* Stål.

Apex of head almost truncate or at least squarely rounded; tylus slightly convex but not appreciably raised; gena broad with the lateral margins definitely sinuate in front of eyes; inner margins lightly arcuate; head distinctly declivent; antennal segments all stubby; segments 2, 3, and 4 subequal; segment 3 only slightly shorter than the others; pronotum with punctures fine but not very regular; calloused areas except lateral margins not conspicuous; calli not so evident; scutellum finely and evenly punctate throughout; impunctate areas at base of scutellum not well defined; osteolar canal somewhat raised, its pit black; anterior angles of ventral abdominal segments with two or three prominent black or rufous punctures; body pubescence strong but sparse; legs strongly pilose..... *klotsi*, n. sp.

Trichopepla klotsi, new species

Smaller than either *T. semivittata* (Say) or *T. atricornis* Stål; maximum measurements: length, 6 mm.; width, 4.5 mm. Body ovate subdepressed; above reddish yellow marked with numerous fine fuscous to black punctures; irregular smooth areas not well defined; connexivum alternated with black and yellow; ventral anterior angles of abdominal segments with two or three black or fuscous punctures.

Head.—Broadly rounded, almost truncate at apex and strongly declivent; tylus slightly convex but not appreciably raised; gena broad with the lateral margins clearly sinuate in front of eyes; inner margins slightly arcuate; punctures fine and more or less regularly distributed.

Antennae.—Segments stoutish and strongly pilose; basal segment rufous the others black or rufous black; segments 2, 3, and 4 subequal, segment 3 only slightly smaller than the others.

Pronotum.—Punctures fine and black; impunctate midline distinct; lateral margins calloused, ochraceous; front half of pronotum declivent; entire dorsal surface somewhat convex; calli ill-defined.

Scutellum.—Lateral margins distinctly constricted at middle so that apical half-tapers abruptly; punctures fine and evenly distributed; tip paler but punctate; calloused areas at base not very distinct.

Osteolar Canal.—Distinctly elevated with the margins darker; pit prominent and black.

Legs.—Pale for the most part; the base of the femur maculated; the distal end of the tibia and proximal tarsal segments darker to rufous; last tarsal segment and claws black; all parts strongly and coarsely pubescent.

Body Pubescence.—Strong but sparse, mostly concentrated on head and pronotum; reduced on scutellum; margins of body with pubescence in silhouette.

Holotype female, July 18, 1935; allotype male, July 18, 1935.

LOCALITY.—Wet hillside about half a mile below the University of Wyoming Summer School grounds, left-hand side of road leading to Centennial, Wyoming. Holotype deposited in The American Museum of Natural History. Allotype and two paratypes in author's collection. Named after Dr. Alexander B. Klots.